BONE LOST BY FOUR VOTES.

EMMONS ELECTED CONSTABLE IN JUSTICE WITHROW'S DISTRICT.

Official Recount of the Wards Outside the City Completed Yesterday With the Above Result-Bone Gained 12 in the City.

Herace J. Bone, late Republican candidate for constable in Justice Withrow's district and who was defeated for re-election by John T. Emmons by nineteen votes on the face of the returns, is beaten by four votes, according to the official figures of the recount which was completed

yesterday by County Clerk Crittenden. The city vote was canvassed several day ago and Bone gained 12 votes, which cut his opponent's majority down to 7. It was hoped by him that the recount of the wards outside the city would show the

out Emmons' majority and elect Bone.

But these hopes were not realized and as a consequence Mr. Bone is at least comporarily beaten out of a \$100 two years' by the narrow margin of 4 votes. He ha en Justice Withrow's constable for the past two years and proved so faithful and efficient that he had practically no oppo-

sition for renomination.

In the recount of the four outside wards before County Clerk Crittenden. Bonguined only three votes, which with the twelve he gained in the ten wards of the city lacked four votes of wiping out Empire 1.

A BAD COMBINATION.

An Infuriated Dealer in Fees and a 44 Callber Revolver Create Consternation at the Court House.

An infurlated man with a small howitzer in his hand made a combination at the county court house yesterday afternoon, which for a time threatened serious con sequences and as a matter of fact demelished two expensive glass windows. The infuriated individual was Ben Strother, who after having some words with Deputy Circuit Clerk Dave McClanahan regarding fees, fired two shots from a 44-celiber revolver at Harry Payne, a deputy clerk, who interfered and attempted to oust Strother from the office.

oust Strother from the office.

Strother, who is a nephew of Congress-man-elect W. S. Cowherd and a son of Dr. Strother, of Independence, makes a business of buying witness fees. He has caused considerable trouble in the past and on more than one occasion, according to Mr. McCianahan, has bought fees from persons who are not entitled to any fees whatever. A private account book is kept in the office in which the fees are entered as well as on the appearance docket.

docket.
Yesterday Strother asked to see this private account book, but Deputy Mc-Cianahan refused to let him see it, referring him to the appearance docket. The two men engaged in hard words, McClanahan, calling Strother a fee shark and other pet names and Strother referring to McClanahan's brother who once marched with Coxey on the grass. He likewise referred to McClanahan's long period of public service.

ferred to McClanahan's long period of public service.

After the exchange of pleasantries had reached the peppery stage McClanahan went out in front of his desk to light, not dreaming that Strother had a revolver. A few more words were exchanged when McClanahan refused to fight, while there were deputy clerks around to help him out. He returned to his desk, while Deputles Payne and Easley attempted to get Strother out of the office. Hot words were exchanged between Payne and Strother and as they reached the corridor Strother and as they reached the corridor Strother is alleged to have applied an especially opprobrious epithet to Payne. The words were no sconer out of his mouth than Payne struck him a heavy blow in the face, outling his cheek.

Strother drew his revolver and the first shot sent a 44 bullet crashing through the plate glass panel in the door, burying itself in the wall. Payne had in the meantime re-entered the office and had gone a few yards with his back turned to Strother. When the first shot was fired he dodged behind the counter and McClanahan and others did likewise.

Strother then took his stand in the door, way and steadying his revolver with both

then took his stand in the doorway and steadying his revolver with both hands fired point blank at Payne, the bullet crashing through one of the heavy north windows. Deputy Jim Chase, Deputy Sheriff Cartwright and others grappled with Strother and a dozen men were seekty Sherin Cartwright and others grappied with Strother and a dozen men were seeking to disarm him while he fought like a figer. During this struggle the revolver was accidentally discharged, the bullet imbedding itself in the west wall near the

register.

Strother was disarmed and hustled into the sheriff's office where his injuries were attended to end he was afterwards taken from the building by his brother, Sam B. Strother. Payne refuses to prosecute Strother for shooting at him, but some-body will have to pay for the glass, Mc-Clanahan says it will not be the county. Strother will not be prosecuted for carrying concealed weapons. He had trouble a couple of weeks ago in the sheriff's office with Attorney Grant I. Rosenzweig over witness fees.

CREATED A SCENE.

Mrs. Jamison Screams and Makes Threats When She Sees Her Child in Matron Hamilton's Charge.

in Matron Hamilton's Charge.

Judge Gates was to have heard yesterday the motion of Mrs. Mollie E. Jamison for a review of Judge Dobson's decision, refusing to give her a divorce from Jasper J. Jamison and the custody of their child, Pearl. The hearing of the motion was, however, postponed until two weeks from yesterday in order to gillow Mr. Jamison to be heard.

Matron Hamilton, of the Children's home, at 115 Charlette street, where the child was placed by order of Judge Dobson, brought her into court and the mother made a scene arreaming and threatening to tear down the court house and perform other Samsondas fents. She was finally taken into a farty room by a deputy sheriff.

Matron Hamilton denies Mrs. Jamison's allegations in her motion for review that the child cries continually for her. Mrs. Hamilton said yesterday that the mether has frequently tried to induce the child to testify to statements regarding Mrs. Jamison's alleged brother, who lives with her, which are contrary to what the child tells Mrs. Hamilton, This 'brother' is the stumwing block in the way of the divorce. Mrs. Hamilton said yesterday that is she did not regard Mrs. Jamison as the proper custodian of the child.

A new the did not he divorce sait of Mrs. not regard are Jamban as the proper cuslodian of the child.

A new trial in the divorce suit of Mrs.

Annie Deeds against I. M. Deeds was filed
in Judge Catos court. Mrs. Deeds was
given a divorce on Friday of last week.

Judge Slover yesterday allowed Mrs.

Eliza Staries E per week temporary allmony pending the result of the divorce proceedings instituted by her bushous.

as instituted by her husband, August Scarritt yesterday allowed Charles aglass a decree of divorce from

Sirdle I. Doughas.

Judge Henry allowed Mrs. Amanda Washagrea 5 a month temporary allmony. She
is being such by her husband, Edward
Washington, for divorce.

Mrs. Della P. Tressler, who is suing S. B.
Tressler for divorce, was allowed \$12.56 a
month temporary allmony.

In Judge Henry's court, Mrs. Sarah Duchesneau, who is suing Charles Duchesneau for divorce, filed a reply denying the
charges in the husband's answer that she
threw rocks at him and upset the dinner
table on divers occasions. Douglass.
Henry allowed Mrs.Amanda Wash-

ALL MOTIONS OVERRULED.

Judge Gates Refuses a New Trial in the South Pasco Condemnation Case-Other Proceedings.

Judge Gates yesterday overruled all mo Judge Gates yesterday overruled all mo-tions for a new trial in the South passes condemnation case. This is a fract of land between Flora and Grove, from Fifteenth to a point near Eightenth street. The case will probably go to the supreme court. The condemnation of Fenn Valley park was begun in Judge Gates' court and four jurous were selected. The case will be re-sumed to-morrow.

med to-morrow.

The Brooklyn Avenue Cable Railway supany filed notice of appeal in Judge stees court in the matter of the grading.

Tenth street, from Grand ayenue to coust street. Other appeals have also en filed in the case. of Tenth street, from Grand Avenue to Locust street. Other appeals have also been filed in the case.

The grading of Thirty-first street, from Brooklyn avenue to Prospect avenue, was begun in Judge Henry's court. The verdict will be rendered January 30.

Approved the Report. W. D. Heydon and the other Heydon beirs were unsuccessful in Judge Slover's court yesterday in their effort to have Referee Mister's report allowing their step-father, Charles A. Millman, \$1,79 set aside, Millman, who is a well known politician of the city, married Mrs. Dr. W. J. Hey-don and came into her property at her death. Much litigation has resulted and Referee James F. Mister reported in favor of allowing Millman \$1,750 out of the es-tate. Judge Slover yesterday approved this report.

STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET.

Judge Scarritt Dismisses a Number of Cases for Failure of Attorneys to Comply With Rules.

Judge Scarritt yesterday struck nineteen ases from the docket because the attor-eys had falled to comply with the first ule in his court, which requires them to ist their cases at the beginning of a new

erm.
One of the first cases stricken from the dicket was the contest case of Jacob Newhouse against John N. Smith, ex-judge of the county court. The fact that Smith's term of office has expired had also a slight bearing upon the case.

Others thrown out were the following:
Damage cases of S. E. McCullough against
J. C. Darragh et al, and Mathew Dunlap
against the city: divorce cases of Mamie
against J. C. Clowers, Maggie against
Henry Meeks and Charles against Mattle
Massey.

Court Notes.

C. C. Christie filed a chattel mortgage esterday in favor of the W. A. Michaels Ommission Company, covering several deces of property.

A. B. H. McGee, Jr., filed a chattel mort-gage for \$58.22 yesterday in favor of the Ben Holmes Commission Company, cover-ing thirty-five head of cattle. mons' majority of nineteen on the face of the returns.

Mr. Bone's attorney, W. G. Marshall will take the matter before the county court. There are fifty ballots in dispute, of which twelve are for Bone beyond any dcubt. If the county court allows these votes to be counted for Bone, the latter may win out yet.

If S. Hadley was yesterday appointed by Judge Gates a special commissioner to examine into the merits of the application of Eben White, assignee of the Wilson Grocupture of the County Company, for a final discharge. White was allowed \$150, and a like amount was allowed to Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, attorneys for the assignee.

COLDER THAN AN ICICLE.

Places Where Zero Weather Would Be Regarded as Tropical.

From the Washington Star. In recent physics there is nothing more interesting than the remarkable experiments carried on by Professor Olszewski, of Cracow, attempting to reduce the new element, helium, to a liquid or solid form; that is, freeze it. The object of Professor Olszewski's attempt was to gain further light upon the question which has so long light upon the question which has so long interested physicists as to what is absolute zero—the coldest cold in the universe. If heat be simply the rapidity of the motion of the atoms and molecules which constitute matter, it follows that as the temperature is reduced this rapidity of motion becomes slower and slower, so that there is a theoretical point at which it would cease, a temperature where all matter is "dead." If reduced this rapidity of motion becomes diminished in volume with every degree of temperature. Centigrade, added or taken away, and the inference from this was that the numerical expression of absolute zero was, therefore—273 deg. C. For a long time this was accepted as correct.

Several years ago Professor John Dewar, of London, succeeded, in a series of very ingenious experiments, first in liquidrying oxygen and then the air itself, and finally of freezing the air; the latter, by the way, makes a beautiful crystal. The bolling point of liquid air at atmospheric pressure thought that he was within \$3 C. of the temperature of space. Now, however, Professor Olesæwski has attained to 294 C. in his endeavor to liquefy helium; that is, within \$3 deg. of the theoretical coldest cold, and still he seems as far off from the object of his search as was Professor Dewar war when he stopped with frozen air.

He is like a polar explorer who has gone hundreds of miles beyond the farthest point reached by any previous adventurer, only to find his pole of coldest cold still far beyond his reached or and the professor coldest cold still far beyond his reached or and the professor coldest cold still far beyond his reached or and the professor coldest cold still far beyond his reached or and the professor coldest cold still far beyond his reached or and his reached or interested physicists as to what is ab-

reached by any previous adventurer, only to find his pole of coldest cold still far bereached by any previous adventurer, only to find his pole of coldest cold still far beyond his reach. The deduced point at which this rare and tenuous gas will take on a liquid form is 32 C., and it seems possible that there are other substances whose freezing point is yet below this. Those who are more familiar with Fahrenheit than Centigrade readings will better appreciate the remarkable character of these experiments in the former notation. The so-called absolute zero, 273 C., in Fahrenheit means 461 deg. below the temperature of melting ice, and if the real temperature of space is possibly 196 deg. Centigrade below this, then coldest cold, in terms of Fahrenheit, is more than 690 deg. Centigrade below this, then coldest cold, in terms of Fahrenheit, is more than 690 deg. Such as we experience in this country. The methods by which these extraordinary temperatures are attained are little more than an extension and repetition of the ordinary methods of making artificial ice. dicary methods of making artificial ice.

In Professor Olszewski's laboratory, for exemple, he employed four series of tubes, litting one within the other. In the inner tube was helium; gurrounding this was a tratum of liquid air, and surrounding the atter, in turn, was a stratum of series of the series of th stratum of liquid air, and surrounding this was a stratum of liquid oxygen, and, finally, outside of all was a stratum of rarefied air designed to protect the oxygen. Now, when each tube was successively exhausted, the substance it contained was expanded, and as a result reduced in temperature. This, in turn, drew off the heat resident in the adjacent tube, and when finally the helium was reduced to the lowest possible temperature by this method, it in turn was expanded by reducing the pressure under which it was held. There was, of course, no direct means of measuring the depth of cold reached by this process; it had, therefore, to be computed by measuring the fall in temperature between two given points, under a given degree of expansion, and then, the rate of expansion being known, the temperature could be quickly found. It is not easy to say just what will be the result to science of these interesting experiments, but it is not disficult to see that if we find what is the hottest possible heat, there might be a basis provided for some very valuable speculitions in physics.

CREMATION IS RECOMING POPULAR.

With a Reduction in Cost, Patronage of Crematories Is Increasing.

From the New York Tribune. Cremation as a measure of disposing of the bodies of the dead, when first tried in New York state, on December 4, 1885, attracted a great deal of attention, and there was also considerable discussion as to the relative merits of the new method as comared to the usual custom of underground pared to the usual custom of underground burial. Many people were superstitious regarding incineration. People were at first leath to give consent to this disposition of the bodies of their friends and relatives. Those who favored the new method urged its ndoption, giving as their reason for the change that it was cleaner, cheaper and did away with the necessity for elaborate functails. It was also urged that the incineration of bodies of persons who had died from contagious diseases would lessen the dangers of contagion and would be the safest way in which to dispose of such bodies. On the other hand, the fear of burial alive caused some strongly to advocate incineration. As an aid to the adoption of the new As an aid to the adoption of the new ethod indorsements were secured from disisters and from others in which they aid there was nothing unscriptural in disof the dead by means of fire, and ating the method as more cleanly

introcuting the method as more cleanly. The first incineration in the state was at the New York Fresh Pond crematory on Long Island, facing the Lutheran competery, just north of Fresh Pond stained on the Long Island, facing the Lutheran competery, just north of Fresh Pond stained on the Long Island railroad. This was on December 4, 1938. Since that time, despite assertions by some to the contrary, incinerations has grown in popularity, and it is incinerations as the long of the present year is given as 1,831, of this number, 1,213 were those of men, 85 of boys, 485 of women and 32 were the bodies of girls. Thirty-five dollars is charged for the incineration of a body. This charge is only for the mere consuming to the present year is given as 1,831, of this number, 1,213 were those of men, 85 of boys, 485 of women and 32 were the bodies of girls. Thirty-five dollars is charged for the incineration of a body. This charge is only for the mere consuming to the present year is given as 1,831, the state of the long of the present year is given as 1,831, of this number, 1,213 were those of men, 85 of boys, 485 of women and 32 were the bodies of girls. Thirty-five dollars is charged for the incineration of a body. This charge is only for the mere consuming to the present the part of the columbarium where the part of the work of the columbarium where the part of the part of the part of the latest o first incineration in the state was at

MURAT HALSTEAD'S CAREER.

SOMETHING OF THE MAN WHO WILL LECTURE HERE ON CUBA.

His Remarkable Achievements Journalism-A Dispassionate and Unprejudiced Observer of Great National Event.

Mr. Murat Halstead, whose distinction in journalism, politics and on the lecture platform has placed him before the whole people of the United States, will be heard in Kansas City the evening of January 26, when he will deliver a lecture on Cuba at

the Coates opera house.

Mr. Halstead's studious attention to public affairs in general would make him an interesting speaker on such a subject, even without special preparation. In his lecture on Cuba, however, he is equipped, not only through his familiarity with national and international affairs, but possesses the advantages of personal attention to the cause of the Cuban insurgents, having been sent to the seat of war as correspondent of the New York Journal. To his reports the people of the United States are especially indebted for their most intelligent information on the struggle for independence in the neighboring island. He has gone



MURAT HALSTEAD, Who Will Lecture in Kansas City on Cuba on January 25,

true citizen of a great republic, but at the same time he is said to present in his lecture a fair and dispassionate view of the Cuban situation and its relation to the people of this country. In view of his orthcoming lecture, it will doubtless be interesting to many to read a summary of life so full of activity and achievement is has been that of Mr. Halstead, for after all a general acquaintance with his career is not sufficient to enable one to grasp he actual magnitude of such a man's laors and acomplishments.

Belongs to a Fading Type. Murat Halstead is 66 years of age. As journalist, Mr. Halstead belongs to a ype that the changed conditions of late years have not tended to multiply. The ewspapers have attempted to rely upon

organization, management, and the enterprising use of large amounts of capital, rather than upon the brains, character and listinctive personality of a great editor. Mr. Halstend belongs to the school of journalists exemplified by such men as Horace Greeley. The three most consplcyous representatives now remaining of the American school of great writing editors are Charles A. Dana, Murat Halstead and Henry Watterson. Mr. Dana, who still nspires the editorial page of the Sun and does regular work with his pen, is ten years older than Mr. Halstead; while Henry Watterson, who has made the Courier-Journal a power throughout the South and West, is Mr. Haistead's junior by

about ten years.

Mr. Halstead's work, like that of Greeley and Watterson, and like much of Mr. Daniel Mr. Dan and Watterson, and like much of Mr. Da-na's, has always been characterized by originality, frankness, restlessness of mere party ties, willingness to confess error, in-tense human interest, wide range of cog-nizance and sympathy apart from politics, profound and intense American patriotism, and inseparable identity with the whole spirit of American democratic institutions.

Halstend's Early Days.

Mr. Halstead was born in Butler county O., in a quaint little neighborhood aw from the railroad, which is rather pr a considerable list of men who have up within sound of its church be up within sound of its church bell ar gone forth to make themselves known ouseful in the world. This little neighbo hood is now named Shandon. The posto fice name was once "Paddy's Run." (old times in that neighborhood, Mr. Ha stead has written in Cosmopolitan Magizine articles, and in a series of newspapasketches entitled "Paddy's Run Papers." In March, 1853, Mr. Halstead Joined tistaff of the Commercial, the paper of a others upon which he had set his hear Gradually Mr. Halstead became the rulir spirit in the editorial conduct of the pape and in due course of time acquired the cotrolling ownership.

rolling ownership.

His powerful and graphic method of re His powerful and graphic method of reperting political conventions had become
fully developed when, in 1856, the Democrats nominated Bucharian at Cincinnati,
and the Republicans at Philadelphia made
the ticket of Fremont and Dayton. In 1859
Mr. Halstead attended and described for
the Commercial the hanging of John Brown
near Harper's Ferry; and he was in the
reporters gallery as Washington correspondent during the stormy scenes that
ensued in congress. He was particularly
active in the president making season of
1890, and subsequently published a book
about the conventions of that year, which
has now long been out of print. He was at
the Charleston convention in 1890, and reported the convention that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago. He witnessed
the making at Baltimore of the Bell and
Everett ticket, and attended the adjourned
Democratic conventions, also in Baltimore,
one of which nominated Douglas and the
other Breckenridge. He was undoubtedly
the only man in the country who witnessed
all those history making conventions of
1890. He foresaw the impending conflict.

As a War Correspondent.

As a War Correspondent.

As a War Correspondent.

During a portion of the war Mr. Halstead represented his paper at the front; and through all that period his pen was incessantly active, and his reputation as a brilliant correspondent became a national one. His experience of military matters was much enlarged by the fact that he visited Europe in 1850, and having falled to join the French armies, succeeded in joining those of the German invaders. His reminiscences of the Franco-Prussian war have appeared in various magnaine articles. Subsequent visits to Europe have furnished occasion for many letters and articles on various themes. One of his most interesting journalistic experiences was his trip to iceland on the occasion of the millennial celebration in 1874, in company with Cyrus W. Field, Buyard Taylor and several other distinguished Americans and Europeans.

His Political Chances.

WHY GIRLS CHEW GUM.

Because They Have Not Arisen Far Above Barbarism.

From the New York Mail and Express. Scientists and social reformers who have valuely sought the origin and meaning of the gum chewing habit will be profoundly interested in the conclusion reached by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard university, after a prolonged study, vara university, after a prolonged study, both analytical and speculative, of that elusive and perplexing problem. Professor Norton's opinion with regard to the matter was submitted in the course of a lecture which he delivered before the Industrial Art Teachers' Association, of Boston, and the bearing of it is sufficiently indicated in this single sentence:

"Chewing gum has such a large sale because voing woman baye not risen to."

"Chewing gum has such a large sale because young women have not risen far above barbarism."

This is a heartlessly unsentimental view of the case, and it reflects ungallantly upon the girls of to-day, but it nevertheless persesses a scientific value of the highest importance. It virtually declares that the chewing gum habit is an inherited evil, that it is a survival rather than an evolution, and that it exists, not because of our boastful civilization, but in spite of it. This is reassuring, provided it is true. This chewing gum habit is a dreadful scourge, It sweeps whole communities into menotonous unison with its graceless and distorting motion. It results in many instances in an abnormal and shocking hypertrophy of the victim's jaws, and had eveloped a distressing nervous disorder technically known to the medical profession as "hepsin countenance." This hatdistorting motion. It results in many instances in an abnormal and shocking hypertrophy of the victim's jaws, and has
developed a distressing nervous disorder
technically known to the medical profession as "pepsin countenance." This barfling and embarrassing ailment, which belongs in the same class with "bicycle
face," is unmistakably indicated by the
censtant and unconscious lateral movement of the sufferer's jaws, and it not infrequently develops the hallucination in
the patient's mind that she has finally
achieved the mechanical triumph of perpetual motion. To be assured by an authority so eminent as Professor Nortothat this terrible pest is a surviving rennant of a barbaric age, and not an autendant evil of a latter day civilization, btherefore in the highest degree gratifyindid
and hopeful. When science thus boldly
grapples with the unsolved problems c
human development there is still a chanced
that the race may yet outgrow its hereighe
tary evils and redeem itself from the
spruce, pepsin, wax or resin.

It is worthy of remark, however, the
Professor Norton's conclusion presuppose
that man, in his original state, was a run,
minating animal. This theory is inte ols
esting, and it has a qualified support igh
still survives among the inhabitants sty
those communities where civilization is yber
in the nebulous stages, but the proof off
its soundness is by no means conclusive
the revolting tobacco chewing habit while
soundness is by no means conclusive
on the contrary, there is much in the corparative anatomy of the runinants with
the rebuind stages, but the proof off
its soundness is by no means conclusive
on the contrary, there is much in the corparative anatomy of the runinants with
the revolting tobacco thewing habit while
fect than finding a mechancial outlet fore
parative anatomy of the runinants with
expression which it brings into her gentle
face is that of supreme satisfaction with
herself and of commiseration for the less
fortunate creatures who are obliged to cat
their d enough to dissent from Professor Norton's theory as the origin of the gum chewing evil. It is a reflection upon a species of animals which has undergone no important charges of physical structure within the whole range of scientific research, and it seeks to relieve modern civilization from a graver esponsibility which property belongs there. We are constrained to believe that Brother Norton has chewed the cud of sweet and bitter fancy to very little purpose.

purpose.

A Memorial of the Druids. What is probably the oldest European What is probably the oldest European stone relic in America, not excepting even Cleopatra's needle, in Central park, is the "Plighting Stane o' Lairg." now in the Ontario Archaeological museum in Toronto. This ancient memorial of the faith and superstition is supposed to date as far back as the days of the Drulds in Great Britain. For centuries it was connected with the life history of the people in the North of Scotland, where it was regarded as a silent witness to the vows and pledges of young and old in matters of love and commerce.

been characterized by simplicity, and those brought about through the Plighting Stane o' Lairg are regarded as peculiarly sacred. Here the lovers met in the first instance merely to promise each other faithfulness their vows and accept each other for bet-

merely to promise each other faithfulness, and on a subsequent occasion to renew their yows and accept each other for better or worse. Disgrace eternal, or even death, was supposed to follow the violation of such a pledge, and so universal was the belief in the virtues of an oath or affirmation made through this stone that it was resorted to by all, and in the making of every kind of bargain.

Sales of land, exchanges of cattle, purchases of all sorts and agreements to perform military or domestic service were ratified in the presence of a witness at the Plighting Stane. Nor did the practice cease when better light dawned on the people. Even the Reformation did not eradicate a belief in its virtues, and up to a very recent date it was the custom of the people. Even the Reformation did not eradicate a belief in its virtues, and up to a very recent date it was the custom of the people to travel for many miles in order to avail themselves of the peculiar sacredness that attached itself to promises sanctified by this medium.

It is on record traditionally that numerous attempts have been made by ecclesiastical authorities to do away with the superstitious belief, but in vain. Kirk sessions protested, but the people believed. The schoolmaster, however, appeared, and faith in the stone began to wane. Still, it was not until the ancient relic was removed from its old place in an off-shoot from one of the church walls that its glory departed. It was presented to the Ontario museum through Mr. Hugh Nichol, of Stratford, by Miss Mary Buchanan, of Lairs, and even in the New World, and in the light of almost twentieth century knowledge, some affectionate couples still stand on opposite sides of the stone and surreptitiously grasp hands.—Boston Transcript.

One Matter Settled. "You think Noah had a pair of every ind of animal and insect in his ark, do ou? Where did he keep his bees, for in-"He kept them in his ark hives."-Boston

PIOI. W. H. PEERE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York | mother's cottage. The folks who cheered a happy pair on New Year's day, and pelted them with rice.

HARD WATER.

"Tha'll live to rue it."

"Well, aw cannot go again' my feelin's. Aw cannot help not lovin' thee."

"Naw, an' tha' cannot help lovin' someb'dy else, con ta? Tha'll live to rue it, aw tell thee, an' so will that hupstart tha's seet thy heart on-mind that."

The girl thus addressed blushed faintly, but did not hang her head. Rather, she lifted it with a proud look which, despite her working shaw!, plain black hat, and somewhat pasty-white complexion—the common heritage of mill girls—lent something queenly to her whole appearance.

Had you seen Rachel Swann on Sunday, as she walked with her Bible and hymn book to the Methodist Sunday school to teach her class, you would scarcely have known her. Dressed in the latest style—or the latest that had percolated to the provinces—from the "tips" in her hat, and the "fall" which expressed rather than hid her delicate features, to her neat little shoes, she looked—what she was—a lady. And had you seen her at the chapel door, after evening service, without ado or even greeting, beyond a mutual look of satisfaction, meet a pleasant-faced young man, and walk away by his side, you would have been in possession of the secret—no secret now—that James Summer, assistant cashier at Messrs. Peel's mill, and Rachel Swann were "keeping company."

Jim Sumner had started life as a half-timer and little-piecer, but, naturally an intelligent lad, and a great favorite with the schoolmaster, he had, in spite of the great disability of beginning to earn his living at 19, made such good use of his opportunities that he was early taken into he "office," and was now quite "looked up to" by right-thinking folk as a man who "could addle (earn) his brass' bout takkin his coost off." Moreover, he was junior "chapel steward" at the Methodist chapel, and, altogether, a man any girl in that place might be proud to "keep company" with.

That Rachel was proud of her lover everybody knew. They had only "made it mind."

"I hope," his wife answered, "that yound."

Thope," his wife answered, "that yound."

"that women haven't make walked in "that women haven't make presence is mind."

"I hope," his wife answered, "that yo don't intend that remark to apply to me. "I certainly do."

"But what ground can you find for su an assertion, Charley? This afternoon. "Yes; this afternoon is what I har reference to. You never thought of gettle a board and shoving it out to me or a of those things that you read about being the proper thing to do in case of a cident. So far as I can remember y didn't even call for help."

"Charley, I have always heard that me find fault when they are not well, I say posa I ought to make allowances, but can't help feeling hurt when you say lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If there is any lacked presence of mind. If there is any lacked presence of mind, If t

Not Like Punkinville. It was late in the afternoon and a

tinuous flood of humanity poured into tinuous flood of humanity poured into time. The station.

She was a very polite old lady, a tril deaf, and unused to city ways.

lad, aw can hardly tell yo, aw've kept it to mysel' for days, but aw cannot bear it no longer—th' overlooker's ta'en one o' my looms off me, an' says he'll tak' another if aw don't mend my work."

"Bees mean Jabo Smethurst? Aw'll see that reet—ne'er heed, Rachel," and, as they had passed the railway station which stood at the upper end of the reservoir, and were in a somewhat secluded place, he put his arm around her waist, drew her to him, and kissed her fondly.

"Say nowt, Jim. It'll do no good. Gaffer thinks weel o' Jabe. He hearkens to him as if Jabe knew everythin' an' him nowt. An' it does look as if my work was bad, for he gives me such bad 'soarts' 'at aw con on'y do haif what t'others con, an' my aunt says whoo'l gie me th' key o' th' street if aw cannot addle more nor a little tinuous flood of humanity poured into it bad, for he gives me such bad 'soarts' 'at aw con on'y do half what t'others con, an' my aunt says whoo'l gie me th' key o' th' street if aw cannot addle more nor a little wench. It's piece work, tha' knows."

"Ay-well, ne'er heed, my lass. Kismas'll soon be here, an' we'll get wed as soon as th' New Yer comes in. Aw'm gettin' £2 a week now, an' aw'm promised a rise wi' th' New Yer."

week now, an' aw'm promised a rise wi' th' New Yer."

A month had passed. Poor Jim! All his fair hopes seemed blighted. Bromley Bros., a firm in the neighborhood with whom Mersrs. Peel occasionally did business, in checking their bank book, found themselves debited with an amount paid by check to Peel & Co., for which they could find no corresponding item in Peel's account, and, on making inquiry from them, found that there was no account of its receipt in their cash book, nor did such an account appear to have been paid in the usual way to their credit at the bank. Evidently a check had been drawn and paid of which the books of neither firm had any record. It was a sum under £19, but as the youth who ran between the mill and the bank in the adjoining town of Blackbrook appeared too unsophisticated to transact such a fraud, and as Jim Sumper was immediately. joining town of Blackbrook appeared too unsophisticated to transact such a fraud, and as Jim Sumner was immediately re-sponsible for the current cash of the firm, he was held to be morally responsible, if not actually criminal, and according to the immemorial custom of the firm, "had to go."

and as Jim Sumner was immediately result of switch a piesice, and be universal with the belief in the virtues of an oath or affirmation made through this stone that it was the clusted of every kind of bargain.

Sales of land, exchanges of cattle, particle in the presence of a witness are predicted of the presence of a witness are predicted in the presence of a witness are predicted in the presence of a witness are predicted in the presence of a witness are predicted as a belief in its virtues, and up to a very recent date it was the custom order to avail themselves of the peculiar scaredness that attached itself to promise that the presence of the peculiar scaredness that attached itself to promise the standard of the predicted of the predicted

"Now, aw wonder what's come out about this money," thought Jim Summer, as he struck the reservoir bank, on his way from the station home. "Folks are fain to stay in to-neet, aw reckon. Aw'm glad nob's'll see me till aw've cleared myse!"—if clearin' it is—and what can th' masters ha' taken th' trouble to get my address fro' mother—for no'dby else knew it—an' telegraph for me to come instantly, if it's not? My! but th' frost has bin keen this two days. Aw'll bet th' lodge'll bear." So saying, he ran down and tried it with his foot, and, finding it safe, walked a distance on the margin.

"What's that? Good heavens!" He had stumbled over the prostrate form of a woman lying a few feet from the embankment. The ice was starred in every direction where her head had struck it. "Poor wench!" He turned her over, and the moon's light fell upon a face he had often kissed. He reeled as though he had received the blow that made the blood flow from that marble brow. How cold she was! But she breathed. He picked her up and carried her, he knew not how, up the bank and away till he staggered into his mother's cottage.

Bromley's checks, now he is with the rest at the bank and it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and need recounting. Jabez swore it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and need recounting. Jabez swore it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and need recounting. Jabez swore it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and the mach it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and the mach it with the rest at the bank ash. The sequel was known, and the with the total value of recounting. Jabez swore it with the rest at the bank ash. The "What's that? Good heavens!" He had

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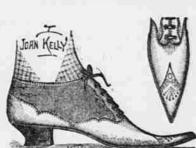
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"How d'ye do, James-you got our wire?"
"I did, sir, thank you." "I did, sir, thank you."

"Boy, tell us again what you told this morning." Whereupon the penitent lad, with fearing looks at Jahez, told how the overlooker had terrorized him about small betting debts; how, at his instigation, he had obtained a blank check from the office lad at Bromley's, how Jabez had filled it incopying the writing from another of Bromley's checks, how he had presented it with the rest at the bank and got the cash. The sequel was known, and did not need recounting. Jabez swore it was a parcel of lies, but the boy's evident sincerity, revelations of Jabez's bookmaking transactions, and later. Rachel's account of her rejection of his suit, and his subsequent threats and persecution, convinced in quent threats and persecution, convinced the masters of Smethurst's guilt. They simply discharged him and eased their con-sciousness of Jim's overhasty dismissal by

nscious, but with signs of returning an- did not see a scar on the brow of the bride, action, he left her and hastened to the li. The lights still burned in the office. Bits.

Bits.

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